THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore, Arago and Adelaide.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE. Three steamers from Europe arrived yesterday;

the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 28th als; the Arago, from Southampton on the some day, and the Adelaide, from Cork on the 30th. By these ships we have the subjoined highly important

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERING.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERING.

From The London Tiese of June 77.

The tremendous battle which raged from sunrise to sunset of Friday last had been looked for, and its results not a surprise. The position of the contending armies rendered the occurrence of a great engagement a certain sequence to the last news, and there was a miest expectation prevalent among all classes a sentiment which, although it was seldom spoken, amounted almost to a con vect n, that the event must be when the svent has been. The certainty with which the Austrians had been forced back made us reflect even while we admired. We had already recognized in the comparatively small affairs of Montebello, Palestro and Megenta, the knell of that Austrian system which was put better us as a pattern to Europe of what a highly disciplified army ought to be, and which was adduced as an example of how vast and irresistible a ferce a great military momarchy could preduce in the field. This great machine had been examined in perfect action, and it had proved its capabilaties; it could retire with unbroken ranks, it was orderly in retreat, and it was calm in disaster; it was perfect for every purpose except only for that which is alone the purpose of an army—it could not win a battle against an enterpricing an against. These were the conclusions which we had all strived at, from an attentive observation of the Austrian power as wielded against the force of its great military rival. The conviction has now received its confirmation in a vest and decisive trial. Since the three days of Leipsic, now six and forty years ago, so great a hattle has never been fought in Europe as that which has now received its confirmation to list in van to realize the stay of more than 300,000 men engaged in mortal conflict over an area the front of which extended 12 miles. The common incidents of a battle, the plunging cannon-that, the devouring grape, the advance of long draws columns, the resistance of dense masses, the farrons charges of cavalry, the sudden deploy into lines lo vain to single out the details of slaughter, and the mind bovers hopefully over a mist of carnage. After sixteen hours of theodering sounds and dense smake, and shrill death-shreke, and the rush of squadrons shaking the earth, and the measured tramp of many thousands marching to death, and of the shouts of multitudes in strong excitement, the turmoil subsides, and we are told that upon one side alone 35,600 killed and wounded are stretched upon the plain. No eye can take it all in, for it extends beyond human vision; he ear can hear it all, for the boom of the cannon which tears a chasm through the human mass at the sing is inaudible at the center; a single grown is lost.

can take it all in, for it extends beyond names visions no ear can hear it all, for the boom of the cannon which tears a chasm through the human mass at the wing is inaucible at the center; a single grown is lost in such a chaos of butchery as this; we arrive at the point where figures cease to have power to increase ear conceptions of magnitude, and where the highest force of numeration can go no further than to overwhelm in with a feeling of the wickedness of ambition and the berrors of war.

It is difficult to come down from the highly-strained contributes that are created by such an event as that which we announce to-day, and to measure it by the ordinary rules of strategy. It is not often that we have to consider the movements of such large armies as those which met face to face on Thursday last; and we have not many precedents for a campaign so wast, as that which on Friday hat attained what must be at prevent considered as its decisive determination. The Austrian array, when it arrived on the castern back of the Mincio, retresting from all points, gaining the inclosure of its fortresses, and coming within the cooperation of its reserves, cannot be estunated at less than 159,000 men. The French, increased by a continuous stream of reenforcements, rapidly pushed up to the front, was probably not inferior in numbers. In the course of the retreat and the pursuit, they had approached each other until, the pursuit, they had approached each other until, the pursuit, they had approached ach other until, the pursuit, they had proached ach other until, the pursuit, they had approached ach other until, the pursuit, they had proached ach other until, the pursuit, they had proached their chosen battle ground, and the Continental authorities best taught in the strategies of the sent of war had confidently predicted that the line of the Mincio was the appended spot of the decisive battle. The Austrians, however, with that fatal weakness of purpose which seems to actuate them in all their military movements, and which c

nearly as far as the Chiese, thus, as the Austrean recount rather insinantes than asserts, forcing back the
French right. It is claimed also that the Austrian
right wing had an early success against the Sardinians,
who were upon the ground hearest to Brescia and
Peechiera. But unfortunately for the Austrians it happered that while their two wings were thus victorious
their center was broken. The French Emperor directed
he sails efforts against this part of his meaning him. his early efforts against this part of his enemy's line, and the Austrians gently say. "The order of our "cetter could not be restored." From that moment the battle seems to have been lost. It was a matter of course that when the center was broken powerful masses should be directed against the wing which had masses should be directed against the wing which had pressed bardest upon the French, and was still successful against the force opposed to it. I was in accordance also with all mili ary experience that, under this pressure, the losses should be extraordinarily heavy, that the main body should advance, and that the army whose center had been broken and wings driven back should retreat. The retreat began late in the evening. The Austrians left behind them, in kided, wondeed, and prisoners, some 50,000 men, according to the first French account, which we must of course wounded, and prisoners, some 50,000 men, according to the first French account, which we must of course receive with a certain amount of margin, and which the last statement in the Mondenr momerates in the item of prisoners, but we accept it for the moment in the absence of any counter statement on the Austrian side. They recrossed the Minero which they had so unaccountably passed upon this disastrons errand, and Napoleon III, slept in the room which had been occupied by his brother Emperor on the morning of the battle.

It is much too early to attempt, criticism upon the

It is much too early to attempt criticism upon the tactics which have produced this great defeat, or to speculate upon the consequences it must produce. Some great facts, however, there are which he upon Some great facts, however, there are which he upon the surface, and are seen even in the misty mediam of these telegraphic dispatches. The Austriaes have most candidy admitted their defeat. History scarcely receius a belletin in which a disaster was more explicitly avowed. It is said that they are prepared to resume the contest on the other side of the Minulo, and to be again defeated with the same stold bravery and inteachable awk sardness which they have manifested in all their previous operations. Among the many pieces of good fortune which fall to the French Emperor, it is not the least to have to deal with such an enemy as this—brave, disciplined, and creditable to beat, but so slow of counsel and changeable of purpose, that a single intelligent mind, commanding an army of even only equal courage and discipline, can count every battle a victory, and every can page a corquest.

Can paigh a corquest.

From The London Dadly News, June 27. From The London Daily News, June 27.

The second great battle against the Austrian Powe in Italy has been fought, and a second time the Austrians have been utterly defeated. At Magenia the victory was in some respect due to the incompetency of Gynlad—at Solferine the Austrian army fought nobly under the eye of Francis Joseph himself, but was unable to resist the overwhelming process of the Allice. We have before observed that this battle would test the courage and endurance of the rank and the in either host, and the event proves that our prediction was noterroscous. It is abundantly clear that the Austrians were thoroughly prepared, for they themselves began the attack; and it is equally clear that an army which continued the strongle from 4 o'clock in the morning antil 8 in the evening has not only been well handled, but has fought with determined courage. So confident was Austria in her military position, that only a few hours before the battle began, her emissaries solucited the neutral Powers to abstain from interfering with the progress of the campaign. And no doubt the enormous

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBURE, TURBURY, JULY 12, 1859.

The production conductors. But the physical region of the first and the production of the conduction of the collecting tegether every soldier within reach he night defeat the French and Sardinians in his frost; but he might well dound whether he could sustain the enset of that army when aided by 80,000 additional troops operating on his rear. With all possible departed, therefore, he collected reinforcements. This being done, he crossed the Mincio on Thursday, the 33, at four places, and advanced to a position between that river and the Chicee. His line extended in an oblique and south-westerly direction. His rigit we g was at Pozzolovgo, about three miles south west of Pozzbiera and the Lago di Garda, and occupied Solferino and Cavriano, still further to the south-west. His center crossed the great road between Montechiaro and Godia, while the left wing, uncer Wimpffen, occupied Castel Goffrado, and approached the River Chiese. This oblique line, running from the north-east to the south-west occupied the ground between the Mincio and the Chiese, which has for years served as the Champ de Mars for the Austrian armies. The Aas rian offices, therefore, knew every inch of the field on which they fought. Opposite the Austrian right wing were the Sandinana, the rest of the inne was occupied by the Fronch. All Thursday was spent in preparations, and arranging the order of bathle. But on Friday, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the action began. Is the afternoon, according to the Austrian account (for the French telegrams give to define) in concentrated attack by the Alies was made at the other without of Solferino. The Sardinians were re-

The Emperor of the French has mamed his new victory. The village of Solferino is to be identified with the tremendous buttle of the 24th of June. The action is not one of unmitigated triumph to the conquerors, nor of utter defeat to the vacquished. It resembles rather Wagram than Austerlatz. It is, as usual where Austrian troops fight and Austrian generals command, just an inclination of the balance in favor of the enemy. It is an example of stubborn discipline contending at once against an enterprising and intelligent enemy, and against the evils of a divided command. While the Zounves were boing berne back by the Austrians is position at Buffalora, and Napoleon himself was engaged in an unequal contest, four Austrian generals were quarreling as to tree. test, four Austrian generals were quarreling as to the manner in which supports abould be sent up, and quarreled till the victory was torn from them. Let us apply the lessen as the facts march forward before ur eyes, changing as they go the rank and proce-

deree of nations.

The recent battle has been properly named. The Austrians write of it as the battle of the Miscio, but this is incorrect. The conflict took place on the narrow dritted which is bounded by the course of the Chicago on the west and by that of the Miscio on the east. All the places mentioned in the telegrams will be found about midway between these two rivers. Great as was the force assembled, and coormous as was the amount of cound covered, the battle did not he found about midway between these two rivers. Great as was the force assembled, and coormous as was the amount of ground covered, the battle did not reach down to the neighborhood of Manua, nor catend southward beyond half the distance between that fortress and Reschiers. The tide of the battle did not not parallel with the course of either river. In this campaight, which is fought in a network of waters, great rivers do not appear to play their usual important part, they are pased and repased, they are bringed and troted, they are fortified and shandoned, but they are never seriously defended. The Theiro and the Seda submutted to the passage of the invader, and even the I'o was crossed and recrossed several times with inpunity. When in their turn the French and Sardiness wished to pass the Thino, the tree dramt at Brükslora was discovered to be untenable, and this invaders of Lambardy marched over almost as unrevised as the invaders of Piedmont. After the battle of Magenia the Lambro was not an obstacle, the Adia was reached only to find broken trivings and discounted fortresser, but no enemy such as once before had defended that brings of Lodi. The Serio and the Mella were passed by both boots, and the Chiese, which had been so often and so flercely defended, was swarmed over by the Zonaver as though it had been a river of France. This is a novelty in tactice. Perhaps it has been desovered that the old masters of the art of war were wrong, and that the passage of great rivers is not an operation during which an enemy may be taken at advantage. Perhaps this is the new principle of those "strategic considerations" which have been developed with such narvelous results in this campaign. However this may be, it certainly is not the battle of the Austrian position, and, if it shall so please him, to creave his new begins and the Chiese which was fought on Friday lost, and the Euperer of the French has full tide to name the victory after the center of the Austrian position, and, if it shall so please him, to creav

French has full title to name the victory after the center of the Austrian position, and, if it shall so please him, to creare his new Marahal Duke of Safferino.

It is singular that we are indebted to the vanquished for all our reliable information as to the circumstances of this great battle. Not only is the Austrian buildin the most candid acknowledgement of a defeat ever given to the world, but it is also the most satisfactory history of a battle ever put into the same number of words. By the light of there seventeen lines of print, and a telerable map, one can almost see the situation of the combatants and the great features of the engagement. The ground upon which this battle was fought differs much from the speagy plain through which the Austrians had been so long retreating, and the French had been so long advancing. The southern end of the Lago di Garda consists of hulls and broken uplands, which have always been considered as favorable to defensive operations. When the Austrian Emperer charged his tactics se suddenly that the conon the sye of Francis Joseph himself, but was unable to resist the overwhelming process of the Alles. We have before observed that this battle would test the courage and endurance of the rack and the neither host, and the event proves that our prediction was not erroseous. It is abundantly clear that the Austrians were thoroughly prepared, for they themselves began the attack; and it is equally clear that an army much continued the struggle from to clock in the morning and has not only been well handled, but has fought with determined courage. So confident was Austria in her military position, that only a few hours before the battle began, her emissaries solicited the neutral Powers to abstain from interfering with the progress of the campaign. And no doubt the enormous preparation which they had made, and the nonquesters are to plant, another me, miles distant, is that the evening has not only been well handled, but has fought with determined courage. So confident where they descend into the plain, another six miles to the south-west of Pozzolengo, and the morning and has not only been well handled, but has fought with determined courage. So confident where they descend into the plain, another six miles to the south-west of Pozzolengo, and the morning and has not only been well handled, but has fought with determined courage. So confident where they descend into the plain, another six miles to the south-west of Pozzolengo, and the feet movement of the general should also the struggle from to clock in the morning and the evening has not only been well be a fight there. In the meantion, another movement in advance has taken place in the first termined courage. The confidence of the well as a little village of the evening has not only been well be a fight there. In the meantion, another movement in advance has taken place. The first termined course in the function of Pozzolengo, and the result of Pozzolengo, and the provement of the general knowledge of the movement of the formine of the first termined course. Th

the part of the French Emperor which has allowed the Austrian ormy to remain ambroken after this defeat. He has shown himself to be as personally brave as any one of his own Grounders, and we must not cavil at the steps of progress which are so leisurely but apparently so surely mounted. We should rather look forward with interest for tokens of that moderation is victory which, after all, must test the ultimate

to the Austrian account (for the French telegrams give to defade) a concentrated attack by the Allies was made on the vallage of Solferino. The Saroinians were repulsed; but at the same time it appears that the center was forced, for the Austrian telegram says, "that order in that quarter could not be restored." Beside this, it is clear that the French made a great flack attack on the Austrian left wing. In the meanwhile the main body advanced upon Volta, which is in rear of the Austrian lene of battle, and cleve to the Miccio. In short, the Austrian lene of battle, and cleve to the Miccio. In short, the Austrian accounts indicate, but the Torin telegram decisives that the losses may be neither the French nor the Austrian accounts indicate, but the Torin telegram decisives that the Akies took 30 cannos, 6,000 priconers, and several flags.

Such was the Austrian Emperer are at Villafrance, on the railway between Mantan of Verona; those of the French Emperer are at a Villafrance, on the railway between Mantan of Verona; those of the French Emperer are at a Villafrance, on the crailway between Mantan of Verona; those of the French Emperer are at Villafrance, on the defeated army has been very great, but after so great an action the results are scarcely yet ascertained or developed.

For The London Time, 1972 22. es Veita, then turning to the north again and passing by Valeggio, and Sammacou pagas, until they three the Adigs at Bussoleage. Every one of those names recalls to the menery one or more battles while between these outer points of this rarge and the lake itself there is scarcely a village which has not been the scene of one or nore engagements during the wars in modern times. The reason of this is the raogal along the southern shores of the Lake of Garda guards the approaches and passages of the Mineio and force, as it sere, an advanced work of the much speken-of quadrileters.

on Lonato, winds along the hills to the shores of the lake, passes through Peschiera over the Miners, which centes out of the lake at that point, and then goes on to Verona. The other road parses the Chiesa at Mon-techiaro, and passes through Castiglione, situate just on the outskirts of the hills; thence it goes down in a

on the outskirts of the hills; thence it goes down in a south earterly direction to Golto, where it passes the Mincions Beside these main roads, there are two or three byreads over the Mincion, coming all either from Castighone or Londo, and passing the river at Valeggio, Monzambano and Sanouro.

I have been ro lengthy in indicating the roads, because they form an important pert of the system of defet ein the quadridater, and have been prepared and name included with a view to restrict as much as possible the approach of an attacking many to niew points. The nature of the country helped considerably in carrying out this design. To begin with, more than half the Mincio-namely, all the lower part of it from Gotto to out this design. To begin with, more than half the Mincie-namely, all the lower part of it from Gonto to Governolo, cieve to the Po, is so surrounded by marshes that, except by colossal works, it is impressable. In the center of this part lies the fortrees of Mantas, forming the only point of passage.

In the north, all the main roads coming from the west and south-west have been centered in Brescia, and then led on to the range of hills skirting the lake.

west and south-west have been centered in Breecia, and then led on to the range of hills skirting the lake. At yorthy wisning to gain a pressing over the Moneto must pass through or close to this range of bills. They are such an indicantly elevated be give an appear to the defenders and yet not steep example to an er him in his movements—in fact, a most ravorable position for defense. While these bills are held especially the extreme westerly points of them at Lonsto and Castiglione, no army can pass to the Mineio without compositions of lines of retreat in an awkward manner. But, even if these two advance points should be lost, a determined adversary flods in the tilly country on both sides the Mineio, almost at every stee, tew positions in the front and flank of the advancing army. If you remember, during the campagn of 1848, all the hardest fights between the Austrana and Pioda outsee armoles took place on this ground. Before and after that epoch, this has been the favorite momenvering place for the Austrians during the yearly concentration which they are in the habit of having overy Automo. Taking all this into consideration, it wind be by no means surprising if we found the Austrians determined to defend the hills, and prepared to receive us at Lonsto and Castiglione with their advanced guards on the Chiesa, and Ponte San Mario, and at Monteviario. the Universe, and Ponte San Mario, and at Mostechiaro. It is true, the line has this disadvantage, that its line of retreat goes over the Minera; but first, this river is, on the rearest point, ten miles behind Lonato and Castiglione; and then, beside the two main passages at Peschiera and Golfo, the Austrians have established as many bridges between these two plane.

many bridges between these two places as there are a roads leading to the river.
With such advantages in their favor, it would be surprising if the Austrians retired without a contest, and such a fact could only be explained by demoralizaand such a fact could only be explained by demoralization or else some uncommonly deep-laid plan which we as yet cannot fathom. Of course in all this one nest remember that there are scarcely, even in warfare, positions similar to those of the game at chees, where your adversary has but one move, consequently, even if the Austrians have a mind to fight at Lonato and Castigliane, it does not follow with a certainty that there will be a fight there.

In the mean time, another movement in advance has taken pisce. The Sardinians have moved on to the read of Montechiare, and their headquarters are to move to day from here in that direction. There are no orders given as yet for the movement of the general headquarters of the ellied armies.

and, according to people who have lately been in that direct on, the road is algost and as convenient as any can be not such a ligh level. Not centent with this man commutation, the Adost and the Oglio, leading down to Lake 1-ro. If it is not a near demonstration, with the Austrians it tend to turn off part of our army from its best object, then this advance means a diversion in our rear, to endanger our communications. The idea of such a diversion is not quite new; it was once before attempted, in 1726, by the first Austrian army under Wurmar, which cause to the relief of Manina. True, then the diversion was not on so grand a seek, the westerny shore of the Lake of Garia baving bean cone for it; but it one remains not provided against a large army and which now cenes into play, and which is infavor of the Alice—this is the spirit of the people in all the towns on which one can reckon. Of course this would avail the sainst a large army but the spirit of the people in all the towns on which one can reckon. Of course this would avail the sainst a large army but the disease the Austrians have 30,000 nen together they cannot without wenkering themselves considerably a their strongholds send off a force targe coungly to be dangerous.

In the mean time neasures have been taken to de-

Carellatello, on the rout to Montechiaro, June 21, 11 a. m. June 21, 11 a. m. The town of Bressia went to bed last right with thousands and thousands of men-encamped within and near its wails, and it awoke this morning to see the remains of the stores and baggage pass through its streets towned the east.

As you know, yesterday it was ascertained that the Au-trans had made up their mind at last to quit the position of Montechiaro definitively, leaving behind their own wonneed, as well as those from Gar-balt's corps, sho had fellen into their nates in the extrainsh of the Lith. Thus leaving behind all their more severely wounded men after evacuating a place is a practice which has been generally adopted by the Austrians during this campaign. In Milan, Como, Lear, Bergama, Brescis—every where, in fair, where they have had garrilous—sick and wounded were left behind. The calculation is not so foolsh either. Only those are left who, if stall, would not be able to do there are left who, if no all, would not be able to do duty for some time to come, so leaving them behind is out) for some time to come, so leaving them belind is getting ind of a trouble one examiners. There is no surgeon or any other medical officer left with them, nor is there the weat recommendation of the disable to the magnationary of the enemy, a courtesy which has been adopted ensewhere as an invariable practice of civilized warfare. Now, it is quite true that a retiring army has not much time to think of the distance of courtery, and one would court by cavil at this oversight were it not for the fact that while they thus leave their sick and wounded without a word of recommendsight were it not for the fact that while they thus leave their sick and wounded without a word of recommend-ation to the tender merries of the enemy, they do all in they power to represent this latter to their soldiers as a wild, ithunan rabble of Thigs and Authrope-phagi, who know no mercy, and kill prisoners and woorded wholesale. In the alited armes there is nat-urally lattle harm in such innocent stories, for it has not prevented them making thousands of prisoners of war: but however obtuse one may think the under-

net prevented them making thousands of prisoners of war; but however obtass one may think the understanding of the Austrian soldier, this daily occurring contranction between the words and deeds of his superiors cannot escape his observation, and he must other come to the conclusion that they act inhumanly in thus leaving behind the disabled to the mercy of an easiny who knows no mercy, or else his faith in the words of his officers must be constantly shaker.

Alrendy the day before yesterday the vanguard were pushed forward on the real to Montecharo, and yesterday the position of Castelandid was occupied in force. This position is about half way between Breeda and the Cheesa. It is one of those small isolated ridges which court at the foot of high mountains, and thoma part of the hilly country between the Mella and Chiera, although it is unconnected with it, and stands isolated in the plain. It runs almost parallel to the two vivers, and is intersected by the injurious to Montechiaro and Casterione. The village is built on the summent of the elevation, and the rund, after passing it, decomes again into the plain which structures out to the Chiesa and Montechiara. It forms thus, as it were, an observatory for the whole surrounding country. The campanile in the village contributes to enhance the value of this observatory. It stands out so well to at from its open-arched windows you have the value the value form its open-arched windows you have the value than the page.

hance the value of this observatory. It stands out so well that from its open-arched windows you have the neighborhood before you stretched out like a map.

In order to improve all those advantages, an expedient was adopted which is not new, indeed, but which appears now under quite different circumstances. The brothers Goddard, of aeronautic repute, who came out some time ago provided with their best apparatus, made yesterday, in the afternoon, their first experiment at Castelacdelo. One of them made an ascent in a small hallow to evalue the nosition of the ensays be. ments cas enecode. Ore of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explire the position of the cosmy be-yond the Chiese. Having first mounted on the cam-pamie to take the bestings, and make himself some-what acquainted with the country, he entered his little skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which. skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which, according to those who saw the ascent, showed he was master of his eccentric conveyance. He rose to a hight of from 180 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending. As you remember, nach r Napoleon L attempts were made to acquire information of the enemy's position by these means, but in the then state of aeronautic experience, not much could be made of those means. Now, aeronauta pretend to have succeeded in regulating the many ments of their balloons with tolerable accuracy, and certainly the many successful ascents seem proof of a certainly the many successful ascents seem proof of a certain profitiency. There will be plenty of opportunities to put this to the test, and if the result should be satisfactory it will become a formidable weapon in the hands of him who knows how to use it best. The greatest difficulty in wafare is that you know the movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or hot at all, for each army is surrounded by

Esthusiasm has now and then its had side-firery adversary well, can, even on imperfect information,

when I began writing the sound of cannon was heard a the direction of Castiglione. I counted only 10 or 2 shot, so I may be, after all, nothing but a small attention of the enemy, which has been met by our ad-

techaro.

It old you a few days ago that some guns were sent to Salo, when Garibaloi was still there to answer the few days ago that some guns were sent to Salo, when Garibaloi was still there to answer the fire of the steamers. The answer was satisfactory, for the class of the size of the siz nexts. It seems now cortain that it never was the intertoor of the Anstrians to risk the charces of war on the side of the Micco. All they wanted was to oppose sufficient forces to the alied armies to retard the march of these latter, to gain time to withdraw what ever they had of troops and material on the line of the Po, and to mature their own plans. For this purpose they seem to have sacrificed about 40,000 menprobably the same corps of Benedek work was so astonished by the coarge of the Zoaves at Malegrate. This corps which direct take part in the battle of Magenta, was it so me, pushed forward as a strong arrieve garde, under protestion of which the troops defeated at Magenta and those coming from the more outlying points could retreat by the southern road to Maxima. After the rude attack at Malegrano this arrieve garde contented itself with destroying the bridges over the Adda and the Chiese, and thus retarding the progress of our troops. As these latter advanced the Austrian arrieve garde vanished and acthing was seen of it except their camping ground. It was only in the north, where Garibal dia c rps was always in advance of the great army, that they showed, and rear the Chiese even shoot on the defensive, but there they also gave way when the arrant-garde of the alies came up. Whether those troops with whom Garibultà bad his skirgaish on the arrant-garde of the alies came up. Whether those troops with whom Garibultà bad his skirgaish on the arms of the lake. Thereis anotations are to the lake. Thereis anotations of rock, and the defensive his the defensive of the lake are the lake are the chiese even shoot on the defensive his the meeting now and then of patrols of latter parties going out for a recombination of the fall occurs in the fich the defension, but as it of the man that occurs in the fich the substitution, but as it was alone, the Micro bridge at Valeggio. The troop which took part in it has not clarred yet, but as it was alone, the Micro bridge at Valeggio. The troop which took part in it h tention of the Aus rians to risk the charges of war on treat was determined by the progress of our troops. As these latter advanced the Austrian arrière-garde vanished, and nothing wasseen of it except their camping ground. It was only in the north, where Garibal discrept was always in advance of the great army, that they showed, and tear the Chlese even stood on the defensive, but there they also gave way when the areat-garde of the allies came up. Whether those troops with whom Garibald had his skirasish on the 15th list, formed part of the great arrière garde, or were morely the garrisons of of the northern towns collected in a body. I could not make out from the contradictory statements; so much is however certain that the Austrian troops withdrew sooner from the main road to Verona, than from that to Gotto and Manica. Alleacy on Wednesday last, that is just a week arge, the rairroad bridge, as well as that over which the reshood goes to Pescheira were blown up while the great a riers-garde, or at any rate, part of it was still at Bozzolo, on the Mella, on Francy last. From that day till the day before yesterday they were still hovering alleat the plain of Montecharca as if regulating to leave it. It was in the afternoon of that day that they finally retreated on all the line. Most of them ways and over the two holdses of Postignal gretting to leave it. It was in the afternoon of that day that they finally retreated on all the line. Most of them retreated over the the two bridges of Ponti and and Menzambano, probably because it was their most

This provement of retreat was better executed than one night have supposed after the bad general-chip shown in the bettle of Magenta; but it was not very difficult to make a good retreat when it never was in the plan of the attacking army to follow close-and that for more than one reason, which will probably become self-evident by and by. All that was wanted become self-evident by and by. All that was wanted was to gain the upper road, near which likewise the railway ine leads, and to clear everything north of that as far as the Leke of Garda. It was for this purpose that an oblique line was taken, the left wing pushes forward, and right wing always kept somewhat in the rear. This forward movement of the Allies explains the backward movement of the Austrians, who, pressed on their right by the advance of our reft, gave way and retired so over from that side. The may before yesterday our real advance against the position on the Chiese began, and enthat day they left definitively for the Mineio, carrying with them the riflest cannon which they took from the French in the fight at Ponte de Magonta, and 45 pris-French is the fight at Posts de Magenta, and 45 propers. Yesterday afternoon Lonato and Castiglie oners. Testernay interneon 12520 and Casagnoso were eccupied by our troops, and the headquarters transferred to Castenedelo. This morning we pushed in advance to Deservano on the Lake and is the direction of the passages of the Mucio. All that remains of the enemy on this ride of the river are a few patrols, who ream about, but of course withdraw at our approach. It was a size of the river are a few patrols, who ream about, but of course withdraw at our

there, and now is to come their turn for showing their plans. Part, at any rate, of this plan is evidently an agreesive movement of some kind or other in our rear. Its first symptoms became visible jost when they retired behind the thincin, and make is ascentanced that they have considerate makes of troops, consentrated about the Stelvio Pass, it is by no means impressible that they may intend to come does upon Milan or Breecia, while at the same time they do bouth from b kind the Milani. Well, if they

derivat, they will a show how much ne has inherited of the initiary genine of his uncit.

As recent as the abundant has idea of considering the quadrilative as at other Senatopol, where an enemy can exceed that all the forces he can dispose of, and if the nakes an effective plan in which the quadrilative contest houly as partied the whole, then one la unches into a field of conjecture which has no end. If all amateurs of real campaging it would be desirable to see the Austrians and prometed plan of that kind, for then the second phase of this campaige, which permised to hing but duly siege work, enlivered, perhaps, by divers campaigness devices, would become actionest against each other in the open field, each thicking itself a mateu for the other, while hithertothis has tower bein the case. When the Austrians rushed into Padmont the alices thought themselves no match for them. When the alices thought themselves no match for the Mise in the open field, and they retired to their for reseas. if it tesses.

Bitherto only some of the corps france have shown

over the plan of Mostechiaro and down to Brosers and Martus on the char side. But the crown among them all belongs without contradiction to the Castlerill of Lorsto. The range of hills which shirt the southern shores of the Lorke follows in their direction mere or less that of the Lorke follows in their direction mere or less that of the Lorke file for one of these becomes the starting point for one of these becomes the starting point for one of these successive ranger. The first starts from the pronouted range, the first starts from the pronouted range, the first starts from the successive ranger, the first starts from the pronouted range mere greatly from Discuszano, and the two aimost meet, having an opening where the road pass at o Peschera. The castle of Lorato is on the abrupt termination of the first range. The view from its ro match the more striking as you don't suspect it. Coning from the Chiese, which you pass at Ponte di San Marco, the gentle slopes of the hills come gradually resure mad nearer, looking like the last spurs of the Alps which you see towering is the distance. You see little surpect what awaits you that your have question is how far you have to go to see the lake, which you know is not many miles distant. You are told to so to the castle hill, on which you see the rules of an anxiett keep, such as are in almost every one of the Louberd Towns. You make your way through a runber of little rulined gateways and mount over the successive little rulined gateways and month over the successive little reference you a panorama such as you rarely see. You see in the foregrand before you a semicircle of hills guily descending toward the lake. You would almost imagine it an an phitheater for giants, made by ratue for a great haval combat to be fought on the lake. The cllusion is a much the greater as the terraces, which were made for the purposes of cultivation, represent perfectly its stops. And beyond this up phitheater stretches out the blue lake, until it loses it is ill between the high mountains, which, beginning from Solo, descend in true Alpine style to the edge of the water, leaving scarce rosen for the little vinages from Salo, descend in true Alpine style to the edge of the water, leaving scarce resen for the little vinages which needs at their feet. To your right you see the peninsula of Scrinione running out into the lake, and its churches and spiles contrasting with the blue water. Further on you look over the lower range of hills to Perchiera, where you can see, with a good grass, the Austrians busy throwing up new works, while to your right you can follow the whole range de wo to Castigliane. And all over this space of miles and miles are scattered houses, villages, steeples, forts in ruins, and camps of the alhed troops. It would take pages to describe this panorama, and

It would take pages to describe this panerama, and yet the description would rever come up to the reality. If you want to form an idea of it, I should recommend you to go and look at Turner's Italy, the picture with the two stone panes. Only imagine in the install of the picture the blue lake. Inven the two panes are there, only inct quite in the foreground—but in the neighborhoed of the lake. It is, in one word, the picture of the lake. It is, in one word, the picture of the lake. It is, in one word, the picture of the lake of the allegorical figures in Turner's pictures, you must substitute Berraghert and Pictimontess soldiers in their gray coats. I never knew what Turner was until I looked from the Castle of Lonato on Lake Garda.

But even for those in the allied armies who don't take much interest in the picturesque, the hits about here have a great interest, for they are just as important of a smill ary positions as they are picturesque. One cast to though wonder that the Austrians could resist

here have a great interest, for they are just as impor-ant as military positions as they are picturesque. One cannot enough wonder that the Austrians cound resist the temptation to hold them. At Lonato they made some preparations, cut down the trees on both sides of the road, threw up earth-works in the beginning of the village, but left the position sooner than that of Mon-teching.

I told you a few days ago that some guns were sent to Salo, when Garibaloi was still there to answer the fire of the steamere. The arswer was satisfactory, for three days ago one was list and foundered, on which the others moved off. It was all one could do to prevent the volunteers from getting into boats and trying

When there are few or no enemies you must expect little fighting, and no relations of deeds of heroism, All that occurs in the fighting line is the meeting now

enhaps, part of the lake. There is not a trace of rock, it ough the hills on the edge toward the plan cannot e less than 500 to 600 feet in hight, and at some points should say rather more than that. They are an ag-I should say rather more than that. They are an aggle-heration of gravel and smooth round stones, mostly
granite and trap, of the size of a 12-pound shot. Even
before you get to the hills you see of what they consist, for all the buildings and pavements in the neighborhood are made of these stones. Most of the hills
are covered with vines, which are trained up to small
trees, in the usual Upper Italian style, while here and
there you see the unusual sight of a smooth green hill
used as pasture ground.

The more you look at this hilly country the more you

used as pasture ground.

The more you look at this hilly country the more you are struck by the advantages which it offers for deficience wafters. As far as the eye reaches, you see one malitary position after another. The road winds along them is most capricious and sadden turns, so that you never can be zero of what you have before you. All the outer edge is now in our hands; we are fairly established there. It is currous to watch the passage of the army, this most account through the country, how the outer edge is now in our hands; we are fairly established there. It is currous to watch the passage of the army, this moving cry through the country, how it inspires life into the dullest Italian village, and leaves it, if possible, more dead than before. While the passage or stay lasts, the native population seems altogether to disappear, so small becomes its preportions, and when you return to the place after a few hours, while the camp fires are perhaps still alive, you feel almost oppressed with the stillness. As a general rule, italian esties as well as villages seem always far too large for their population, which arises from the great size of the houses. On the space where here one family lives, at least three or feur families would be fiving in other parts of Europe. The practical turn of mind of the Italian persant shows steaf strongly on the occasion of the persage of the allied arises. There is a good deal to gain, and it is wenderful how venders of wine, spirits, cheere, sausages, &c., appear whenever the array stops for more than a sey at the same places. The whole country population around seems to be taking to trading, and brings up whatever it can collect at home of catables and drinkables. As the detached farms include nearly a good deal of land, and employ a good many laborers, engaged by the year, boade a number of occasional ones during the busy season—for matance, the present barvest time—there is always a supply of provisions at hand, which are now sold at great acvantage to the soldier.

of the enemy on this ride of the river as of the enemy on this ride of the river as trol, who ream about, but of course withdraw at our approach. It was against one of these that a few cannon shot were sent yesterday. To day the Beraglieri and a Sardinian patrol fell in with another Austrian patrol, took four prisoners, and killed their officers.

Before retiring into Mantua the Austrians destroyed the set of the set of the set of the set of these abandoned bouses, interrupted information, which are now constituted as the present. There is no trace of these abandoned bouses, interrupted information, which are now constituted as the present. know the movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or not at all, for each army is surrounded by outposts which hide all that is going on behind, and many a General who is blamed as an imbedic would be judged quite differently if it was known on what information of the enemy's movements he had based his place. Of course, a military genius, who knows his